DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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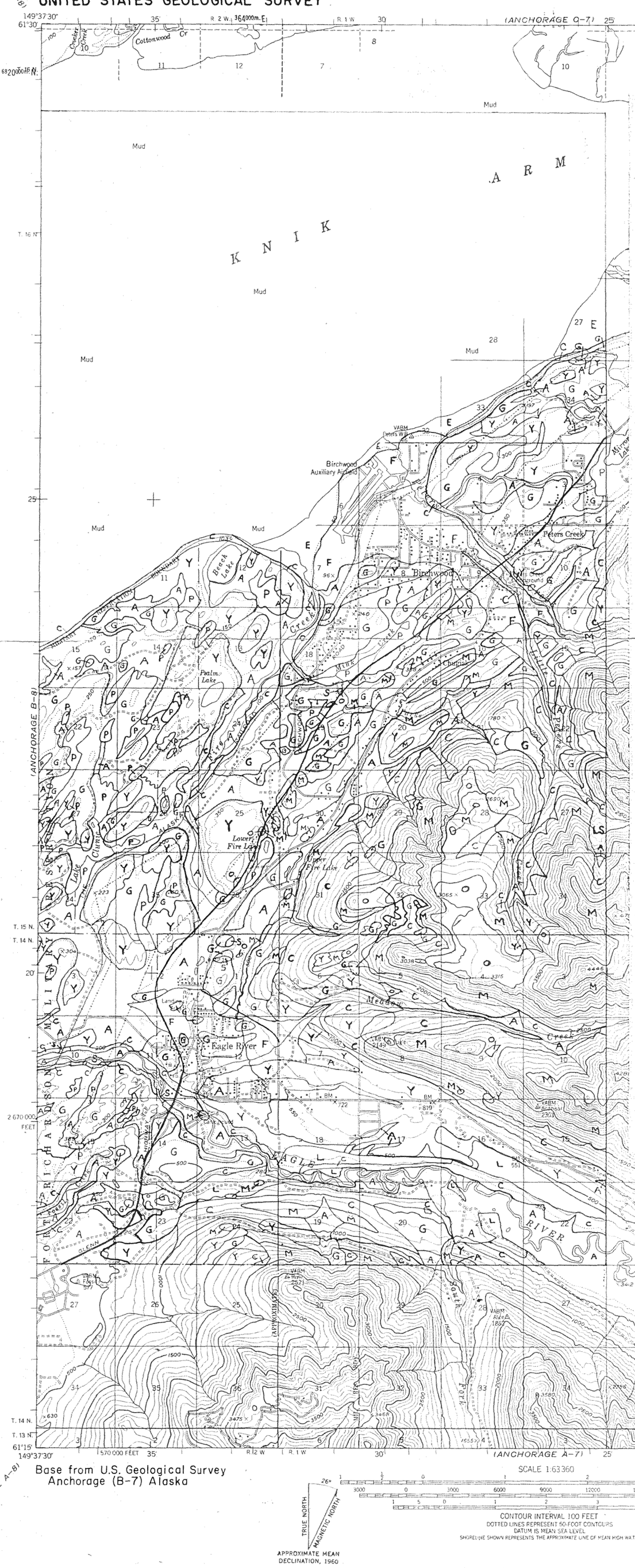
1971



EXPLANATION

COARSE-GRAINED DEPOSITS

F — Large alluvial-fan deposits. Gravel and sand; cobbles and small boulders common; small amounts of silt. Good water-bearing unit; may yield large quantities of water to wells.

A — Alluvium in channels, terraces, flood plains, and small alluvial fans. Sand and gravel with some silt and clay. May yield small quantities of water to wells.

G — Glacial alluvium in kames, eskers, kame terraces, and related landforms. Sand and gravel, with some silt, clay, and diamicton.* May yield small quantities of water to wells.

FINE-GRAINED DEPOSITS

E — Estuarine deposits. Silt with some clay and fine-grained sand. Not a water-bearing unit.

P — Pond deposits. Clay and silt, generally overlain by peat; includes some fine-grained sand and marl. Not a water-bearing unit.

L — Glacial lake deposits. Clay and silt with some sand. Not a water-bearing unit.

MIXED COARSE- AND FINE-GRAINED DEPOSITS

Y — Younger glacial morainal deposits. Diamicton* and poorly sorted gravel, with minor amounts of gravel, sand, and silt. May yield small quantities of water locally from gravel lenses.

O — Older glacial morainal deposits; in the lowland includes interglacial pond deposits. Diamicton,* with minor amounts of gravel, sand, silt, and clay; boulders common on upland surface. Poor water-bearing unit.

C — Colluvium (slope deposits) with minor alluvium. Diamicton;* poorly sorted to well-sorted gravel, sand, and silt; chiefly rubble on steeper slopes. Poor water-bearing unit.

LS — Landslide deposit. Rubble and diamicton.* Not a water-bearing unit.

BEDROCK

S — Sedimentary rocks, chiefly siltstone, sandstone, and coal. Poor water-bearing unit.

M — Metamorphic rocks,** chiefly metasandstone and metaconglomeratic sandstone. Also includes greenstone, chert, cherty argillite, argillite, greenschist, gneiss, metagabbro, and metadiorite, as well as some small intrusive bodies of felsic to intermediate hypabyssal rocks. May yield small quantities of water locally from fracture zones.

*Diamicton is a "nonsorted or poorly sorted terrigenous sediment that consists of sand and/or larger particles in a muddy [silt and clay] matrix." (Flint and others, 1960a, b).

Flint, R. F., Sanders, J. E., and Rodgers, John, 1960a, Symmictite: a name for nonsorted terrigenous sedimentary rocks that contain a wide range of particle sizes: Geol. Soc. America Bull., v. 71, p. 507-510.

_____1960b, Diamictite, a substitute term for symmictite: Geol. Soc. America Bull., v. 71, p. 1809.

**Metamorphic rock terms adapted from Clark, S. H. B., and Bartsch, S. R., 1971, Reconnaissance geologic map and geochemical analysis of stream sediment and rock samples of the Anchorage B-7 quadrangle, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey open-file report, 17 p., 2 maps.

Base from U.S. Geological Survey
Anchorage (B-7) Alaska

SCALE 1:63360

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 50-FOOT CONTOURS
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER

APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 1960

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Medium-duty — Light-duty
Unimproved dirt
State Route

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

INTERIOR-GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D.C.-1963
MR 7229

GENERALIZED GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE EAGLE RIVER–BIRCHWOOD AREA, GREATER ANCHORAGE AREA BOROUGH, ALASKA

By
H.R. Schmoll, Ernest Dobrovolny, and Chester Zenone

U.S. Geological Survey
OPEN FILE REPORT